

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 581.

THE
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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The above Regiments are in the following Brigades:

Clintons--5th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Coopers--15th, 25th, 35th and 45th.

Edwards--2nd, 12th, 22nd, 32nd and 42nd.

Davis--5th, 15th, 25th, 35th and 45th.

Hoke--5th, 15th, 25th, 35th and 45th.

W. H. F. Lee--1st, 11th, 21st, 31st and 41st.

W. H. F. Lee--1st, 11th, 21st, 31st and 41st.

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W. H. F. Lee--1st, 11th, 21st, 31st and 41st.

W. H. F. Lee--1st, 11th, 21st, 31st and 41st.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one time. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, shall be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro, N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of August next.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION OF 20 WEEKS--Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$20; English Tuition, \$20; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal Music, \$12 50; Oil Painting, \$30; Drawing, \$12 50; Grecian Painting, \$15; Ancient and Modern Languages, \$12 50.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 30, 1863 2m-pd

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Wm. J. Cureton, dec'd, will present the same to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted to him are requested to call on the undersigned and make settlement.

B. C. CURTIS,
J. W. WILLIAMS, Executors.

July 6, 1863 1m

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.

A. H. GRIFITH,
C. E. BELL.

July 12, 1863 1f

North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of visitors, and the public can have the benefit of these valuable waters.

PRICES OF BOARD--\$5 per day,
\$28 per week,
\$75 for four weeks.

We have a plentiful supply of Provisions, and a good stock of ice secured. There is a daily line of Hacks and Mail from the Western N. C. Railroad to the Springs.

H. L. ROBERTS,
Proprietor.

June 1, 1863 2m-pd

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c. for sale at this Office.

Printing promptly executed to order.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in the former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds are now offered as an opportunity to all the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, March 24, 1863 1f

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.

Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sear's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

An Important Correction.

The following document speaks for itself. As to the question of veracity raised, the people of the Confederacy will feel no solicitude about the verdict of the respectable part of Christendom:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
21st July, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General,
C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

General: I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official despatch from Gen. Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the South bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instants.

This despatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road; exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns, and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the despatch referred to.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE, General.

NEVER DESPAIR.

The Charleston Mercury reminds those who are despondent at the late reverses, that they are not to be compared with those endured by Holland and Switzerland to secure their independence, or those of Prussia in her seven years' war with Europe, or those of the Circassians in their twenty years' struggle with Russia, or those of our ancestors in their seven years' war for independence, during which we were defeated in every pitched battle, and had all the old thirteen States and all our leading cities overrun and conquered for the time. Instead of the splendid victories which have won for us, in our present struggle, the admiration of the world, we were beaten from New York to Georgia. The country swarmed over with Tories--and, at one time, having the mere shadow of an army in the field. If Generals Lee and Bragg and Johnston were to morrow beaten in the field, we would not be in as desperate a condition as our fathers were when General Washington, vanquished at Long Island, Germantown and White Plains, with a handful of men under his command, attacked Princeton in the dead of winter. He, although never successful in any great fight, never despaired. The people, amidst the most disheartening reverses, never despaired. They still fought on; until at last their enemy was worn out and forced to yield before that indomitable will which reverses only strengthened, and the nearer approach to success by our enemies only made more unquenchable.

This is the right view to take of the matter. If we had dreamed of depending and giving up, the time for that was eighteen months ago, when we had suffered more reverses than now, and before the enemy had been embittered by the terrible defeats he has since sustained--before he had decreed a confiscation of our property and an emancipation of our slaves. That, if any, was the time for despondency, not this. It is now too late. Indeed it was too late at the beginning of the war. Things had got in a condition that admitted of nothing but war, and the war admitted and admits now of nothing but independence. Our ancestors achieved independence after seven years of horrible war, all conducted upon our own soil. We have as yet endured but a third of that time, and had more victories than defeats. Let us go on, struggling through every disaster, confident that the end will be what we deserve and desire.--Fayetteville Observer.

KATADINS.--A friend who has kept a tolerably correct record for several years, of the appearance of the above noisy insect, informs us that they did not appear this year until the 19th July, and that is a pretty good index to the time when the first frost will appear, to wit, about the 19th of October. They generally live about three months and then disappear. Our friend thinks we will have peace after the 19th October, if not before. In this hope we know all our readers will heartily join with him that an event so desirable may take place.--Salem Watchman.

What if Vicksburg has fallen? Did not Bunker's Hill fall? And did the American Revolution fall? What if Bragg's army changes its position, for reasons only the authorities may know, and deem expedient? Was Nat. Greene, of Revolutionary fame, any the less successful for retreating before a superior force to a position of advantage? Away with all croakers.

SYNOPSIS OF DECISIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, UNDER THE TAX LAWS.

Auctioneers are not liable to pay upon sales made for a dealer who is registered and taxed and at the place of business of such dealer